



EFFECT OF PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AMONG SCHOOL GOING ADOLESCENTS OF PURULIA: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the study is to know the parental involvement of school going adolescents'. To know the level of students' academic performance is another one. The difference between parental involvement and the difference between academic performances of students come from different area. The study also investigate that the relationship between parental involvement and academic performance. The researcher has used descriptive type survey method in the present study. Government and private school students and their parents have considered the source of sample. In the present study Accidental sampling procedure has adopted to collect data. Data was collected from 179 secondary schools students (class 9th and class 10th) and their parents with the help of 'Parental Involvement Measuring Questionnaire (PIMQ)' and students' last examination marks as 'academic performance scale'. The descriptive and inferential statistical and underlying relationship will be found out by computing appropriate statistics with the help of excel sheet. On the bases of the study we can say that there is a positive correlation between parental involvement and academic performance of school going Adolescents. Parental involvement in urban area is comparatively high then rural area and urban students have more academic performance. Also found that Bengali medium school adolescents' academic performances are comparatively high and boys are more achiever. The findings of the study are implied in the government and private school adolescents and their parents to know about the effect of parental involvement, on students' academic performance in West Bengal.

KEYWORDS: Adolescents, Academic Performance, Comparative Study, Parental Involvement, School.

I. INTRODUCTION:

The child is the closest friend of parents. Parents are aware of everything their child likes and dislikes. Parents always want their children to have a special place in school and society, to live with their heads held high. That's why parents are always busy showing their children the right way. Sometimes is the right conduct, sometimes in the creation of moral values. However, parents are seen to play a direct role in their child's ability to excel in school or in education. In addition to arranging for them to study, he arranges their study schedule, calls them to study at the right time, enrolls them in a good school elsewhere for their study and goes there himself. Sometimes they take their child from the village to their city and then from the Bengali medium school to the English medium school. In this way they try to stay close to their child at all times. However, since there is a difference between the way people think and work and the way earns a living, not all parents can be equally involved in their child's education. And so the purpose of the study is to see if the involvement of parents with their child has anything to do with their child's educational excellence.

II. OBJECTIVES:

The main objective of the study is to know the parental involvement of school going adolescents'. To know the level of students' academic performance is another objective. The difference between parental involvement and the difference between academic performances of students come from different area. The study also investigate that the relationship between parental involvement and academic performance.

III. HYPOTHESES:

The null hypothesis of the study are:

H₀: There is no significance difference between urban and rural student in respect to their parental involvement in Purulia district.

H₀: There is no significance difference between parental involvement among Bengali medium and English medium school Adolescents of Purulia district.

H₀: There is no significance difference between boys and girls in the respect of their parental involvement in Purulia district.

H₀: There is no significance difference between urban and rural school student in the respect of their academic performance in Purulia district.

H₀: There is no significance difference between Bengali medium school students and English medium school students in respect to their academic performance in Purulia district.

H₀: There is no significance difference between boys and girls in respect of academic performance in Purulia district.

H₀: There is no significance relationship between parental involvement and

academic performance of adolescents in Purulia district.

IV. METHODOLOGY:

The present study is Descriptive type in nature. The researcher has used descriptive type survey method in the present study. In this study the researcher has measured the parental involvement of secondary school adolescents' in Purulia district and its impact on student academic performance by providing a questionnaire, where one side for students for taking their percentage of marks of last examination and another for his or her parents to measure their involvement with their Childs. All the Students of Secondary School Bengali and English medium both in the district of Purulia in West Bengal have been treated as population for the present study. The researcher has selected only 179 students and their parents in various secondary schools in Purulia district as sample for his present study. The researcher has used accidental sampling procedure to collect data. The researcher provided 297 questionnaires and gets 179 questionnaires correctly. In one set there was a 28 items questionnaire for parents to measure their involvement with 'Parental Involvement Measuring Questionnaire (PIMQ)' and another for their children to take their percentage of marks of last examination for their academic performance scale.

Data collection and scoring from parental Involvement Measuring Questionnaire (PIMQ): After collecting the all Questionnaires (179), the researcher has calculated the total score on a Questionnaire by computing the score against the each and every item. In computing the score of each items of the Questionnaire, the researcher has used a preselected method. In case of positive item, direct scoring method that was 5-4-3-2-1 has been used and in case of negative items, reverses scoring method that was 1-2-3-4-5 has been used by the researcher in computing the score of each and every items of the Questionnaire. This total process of computing of the Questionnaire has been done by the researcher very carefully and sensitively.

Analysis of data:

Table 1: showing that result of Mean, S.D, & t-test value of urban and rural, boys and girls, Bengali medium and English medium their parental Involvement and academic performance

Sl. No.	Groups	Number of students	Parental Involvement			Academic Performance		
			Mean	S.D	t-value	Mean	S.D	t-value
1	Urban	129	98	12.62	1.01	68.18	0.15	0.88
2	Rural	50	97.68	12.64		68	0.15	
3	Girls	80	98	12.91	1.93	66	0.16	2.56
4	Boys	99	96.97	12.29		68	0.14	
5	Bengali Medium	149	98.07	12.78	0.26	68	0.15	4.79
6	English Medium	30	98.75	12.71		66	0.16	

Table 2: Relationship between Parental Involvement and Academic performance of Adolescents in the district of Purulia.

Variables	N	Value of 'r'	Table Value	Result	Interpretation
• Parental Involvement	179	0.12	0.138 at 0.05 Level	Not Significant at 0.05 Level	Positive Correlation
			0.181 at 0.01 Level		

V. FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATIONS:

Testing of H₀₁ and Interpretation:

From table 1, it is observed that the calculated'-value (1.01) is less than the table value (177 df), in 0.05 level of significance (1.97 at 0.05 level of significance). Therefore, the result is not significant and it indicates that there is no statistically significant difference between urban and rural student in the respect to their parental involvement. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted at 0.05 levels of significance. But on basis of mean (table-1) It also found that the Urban school adolescents in respect to their Parental involvement is comparatively high then the Rural school adolescents in the district of Purulia, West Bengal. Because there is a huge difference in the development between urban and rural area in purulia district in west Bengal and employment status of parents are much better in urban side comparatively rural side in purulia and it may cause urban parents involvement about their child is more.

Testing of H₀₂ and Interpretation:

From table 1, it is observed that the calculated-value (0.26) is less than the table value (177 df) in 0.05 level of significance (1.97 at 0.05 level of significance). Therefore, the result is not significant and it indicates that there no significant difference between parental involvement among Bengali medium and English medium school students. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted at 0.05 levels of significance.

Testing of H₀₃ and Interpretation:

From the table 1, it is observed that the calculated'-value (1.93) is less than the table value (177 df) in 0.05 level of significance (1.97 at 0.05 level of significance). Therefore, the result is not significant and it indicates that there is no significant difference between boys and girls in the respect of their parental involvement. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted at 0.05 levels of significance. But on the bases of mean score girls parental involvement is high then boy in Purulia district.

Testing of H₀₄ and Interpretation:

From table 1, it is observed that the calculated'-value (0.88) is less than the table value in (177 df), at 0.05 level of significance (1.97 at 0.05 level of significance). Therefore, the result is not significant and it indicates that there is no significant difference between urban and rural school student in the respect of their academic performance. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted at 0.05 levels of significance. But on the bases of mean score urban school adolescents in respect to their academic performance is comparatively high then the rural school adolescents in the district of Purulia, West Bengal.

Testing of H₀₅ and Interpretation:

From table 1, it is observed that the calculated'-value (4.79) is greater than the table value in (177 df) at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance (1.97 at 0.05 level and 2.60 at 0.01 level of significance). Therefore, the result is significant and it indicates that there is a significance difference between Bengali medium school and English medium secondary school students in respect to their academic performance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance. And on the bases of mean score it also found that the Bengali Medium school adolescents in respect to their academic performance is comparatively high then the English Medium school adolescents' in this district. One of the main causes is that people are more interested and comfortable to study in Bengali school and on the part of researcher, he was collect much data from Bengali medium student may be it is the effect that showing in result.

Testing of H₀₆ and Interpretation:

From table 1, it is observed that the calculated'-value (2.56) is higher than the table value in (177 df) at 0.05 level of significance (1.97 at 0.05 level of significance). Therefore, the result is significant and it indicates that there is a significant difference between boys and girls in their academic Performance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected at 0.05 levels of significance. It is also found on the bases of mean Boys in respect to their Academic performance is comparatively high then the Girls school adolescents' in this district and it is also found in questionnaire.

Testing of H₀₇ and Interpretation:

The calculated value of 'r' that is 0.12 (table: 2) is not Significant at 0.05 & 0.01 level of significance (0.138at 0.05 Level & 0.181 at 0.01 Level). With the bases of this value we can say that there is very low positive correlation between parental Involvement and academic performance of school going Adolescents in Purulia district. Hence, the Null Hypothesis is accepted and there is no signifi-

cant relationship between parental Involvement and academic performance of school going adolescents in Purulia district.

VI. CONCLUSION:

From the above discussion it can be say that parental involvement has a direct involvement on students' academic performance. But in the result where we see that the mean score of girl's parental involvement is high then the boys but the mean score of academic performance of boys are high then girls. That why we can say that for academic performance individual or students own effort is more beneficial than parents. Parents can only help but the students will have to do the work to achieve real success.

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